

MACDONALD COLLEGE JOURNAL



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No. 11



JULY
1942

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

DIETITIANS AT A PREMIUM

In many ways the value of the services of women in our national life is gaining increased recognition. The army, the navy, the air force are now enlisting women where they relieve men for more active combatant duties and thus directly contribute to the winning of the war. For certain duties women have proved their capacity to do better work than men, and that in places where, in the past, the male sex has reigned supreme.

Trained and experienced dietitians are finding ready employment in such positions as Messing Officers in the Air Force and the Army, and for corresponding duties in the Canadian Army Medical Corps. This has left a shortage in civilian employment, where the services of trained women in this field have gained rapid and increasing recognition in recent years. All indications are that the services of women with the requisite training will be increasingly called for in occupations having to do with the handling and servicing of food. This offers women a chance to secure interesting employment in an occupation where they do not suffer the same degree of male competition that exists in so many other fields.

With the increasing interest that is being taken in the problems of human diet, much research is being devoted to this vital subject, and in this women technicians and research workers are beginning to play an increasing part. It is to be expected, therefore, that our training centres of Household Science will have to take care of larger numbers of students, and Macdonald College, with improved facilities and strengthened personnel, looks forward to a good registration of students next September.

THE QUESTION BOX IS AT YOUR SERVICE

The attention of our readers is called to our Question Box, which is open to everyone. Ask any questions you care to regarding your farm problems and our specialists will endeavour to answer them. This service is freely offered to our readers, who are urged to make use of it.

We also welcome your criticisms and suggestions as to how to make the Journal more interesting or informative. Furthermore, if you or any of your neighbours have done anything or discovered anything that would be of interest or value to others, please use these columns to tell them about it. Notes telling of community efforts, meetings of clubs and societies, or events of personal interest to farm people will be welcomed by the editors, who are anxious to make the Journal as bright, interesting and informative as possible.

THE Q.W.I. CONVENTION

As we go to press the members of the Quebec Women's Institutes are arriving at Macdonald College for their annual convention. We regret that we are unable to carry a report of the convention in this issue, but a full record of the proceedings will appear next month.

MR. NESS ANSWERS QUESTIONS ABOUT HIS FARM

As a result of the article published recently in this Journal about the farm of Mr. J. Earle Ness, the owner has received many requests for more detailed information concerning his farm practices. Rather than have Mr. Ness attempt to answer these questions by correspondence we are publishing herewith his answers to the questions which he has received.

1. Did you inoculate the soil before getting a good stand of alfalfa?

Answer: When I started planting alfalfa I sent to the Central Experimental Farm for the bacteria necessary to inoculate the soil. This was mixed with the seed according to instructions. Practically all dealers in seed have available a necessary inoculant for clovers and alfalfas and it is wise to buy these and use them according to instructions when alfalfa is to be sown on land not inoculated to this crop.

2. Do you get good crops of alfalfa on your heavy soil?

Answer: I have had the best success on two fields with heavy soils; these fields receive two tons of ground limestone per acre. Another exceptionally good field was on the river bank; this one did not receive any lime, though it had one application of 2-12-6 fertilizer.

3. Have you trouble with cows bloating on alfalfa pasture?

Answer: I have lost three cows in this way. Two of them broke through a fence. In recent years I have had no trouble. I put them in the first day and let them fill up; it must be a warm day. Next day I leave them in when the dew has cleared, and they are left in the field all day, thereafter I had no trouble.

4. Do you operate on Daylight Saving Time and if so what is your reaction?

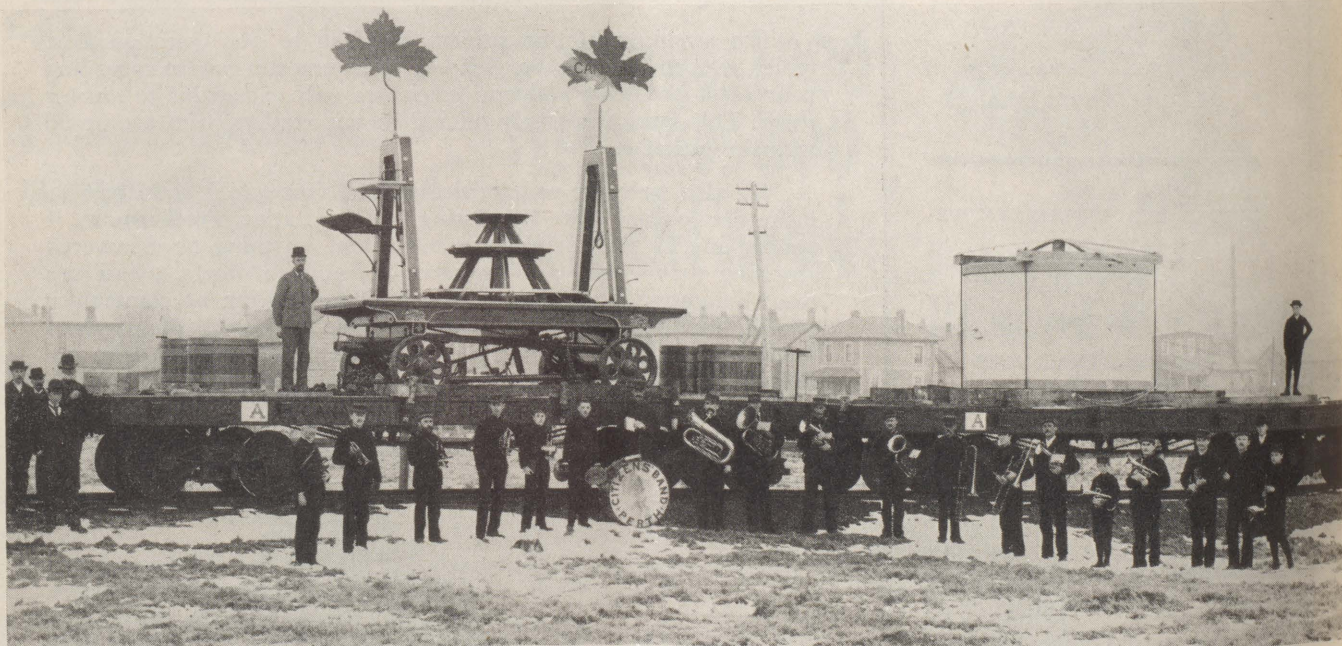
Answer: I don't think any farmer likes Daylight Saving Time but we shifted the hands to new time, having children going to school, and milk to ship by train, therefore we must go with new time.

5. Would you give the size of your tractor and machinery necessary to go with it?

Answer: My outlay for machinery is not great. I have a good spring-tooth grubber followed by chain harrows; my seed bed is prepared with these tools. I don't use discs anymore, they help to spread couch-grass. My seeder is drawn by 3 horses, in fact, I never do work with a tractor if it can be done more economically with horses. There is no sense hitching a tractor to a manure spreader when two or three horses stand in the barn.

6. Since you evidently have a good grasp of agriculture and are an efficient farmer, why didn't you get a white-collar job?

Answer: I never liked being tied in a collar of any kind. I would rather be free to put collars on horses. I have been offered good positions but I would rather be at home teaching my boys to be good farmers. This man also asked what I find in farming to enjoy it. In reply I may say that in his case it must be a matter of having missed his proper calling. My own idea is that there are so many changes in employment which always keeps it interesting. One is hardly ever doing the same thing, excluding chores, from day to day or from hour to hour therefore one should not get tired of farming.



Our story of "The Big Cheese" in the April issue was read by a subscriber who sends us this interesting photograph of the arrival of the cheese on its flat car at Perth, Ont. The "chariot" surmounted by maple leaves was used to haul the cheese in its triumphal journeys through city streets.



AGRICULTURE

Articles on problems of the farm

Quebec Breeders Adopt Artificial Insemination

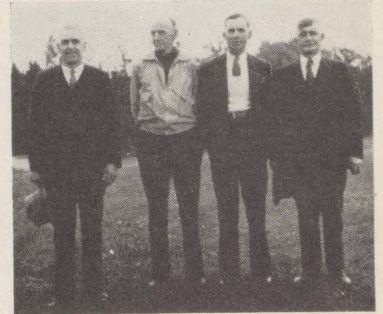
AN EVENT which may be of far-reaching consequence to beef cattle breeders of the Eastern Townships was the formation on June 12th of a centre of artificial insemination, to be known officially as the Bury Shorthorn Scientific Breeding Association. This will mean that by the time this appears in print Quebec will have two such centres of artificial breeding, for a second centre has also been organized at Shawville to serve the same purpose for breeders of that area.

The practice of artificial insemination is relatively new in Canada, though not in other parts of the world. The first practical application of this system of mating in Canada was made by an association of breeders in Manitoba a few years ago, and their example was followed by progressive breeders in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and Ontario, the first last year, the others this season. The organization of these two centres, at Bury and at Shawville, marks a beginning for the Province of Quebec.

To organize this centre of artificial breeding in the Eastern Townships a high quality Shorthorn bull was provided by the Federal Government at the request of the Quebec Beef Cattle Association, sponsors of the plan. He is now installed in his permanent home on the farm of Clayton Sherman, and breeders of the district who will use his services agree that he will be well cared for by this competent cattleman. The duties of the caretaker will be to house and feed the bull, and collect semen as required by the operator who will do the actual work of impregnating the cows of the members of the association.

The operator chosen to look after this work is Dr. Dewar Scott, the local veterinarian. Members of the association who have cows to be served have only to call Dr. Scott and ask for service. Dr. Scott, on receipt of a call

Some of the officers of the B.S.S.B.A.: Charles Kilpatrick, Dr. Scott, Ted Bennett and John Doherty. Missing from the picture are Irwin Watson and Raymond Morrison.

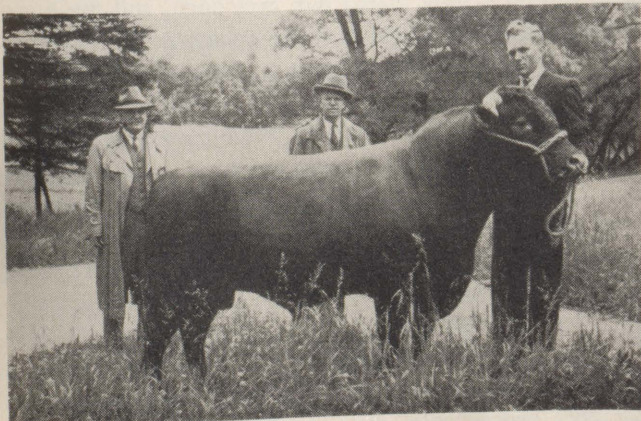


from a member, goes to the Sherman farm, obtains a supply of semen, and drives to the member's farm and impregnates the cow or cows. It is hoped that in the majority of cases one visit will be sufficient, but the terms of the agreement provide for as many as three trips should this prove necessary. Any calls received by Dr. Scott before 10 a.m. will be answered the same day; calls received after that hour will be attended to the following day.

The fee to be charged for this service to members of the association is \$3.00 per cow served, provided that members live within the following area: 10 miles in any direction from the farm of Clayton Sherman, or, as far as the farm of Charles Kirkpatrick on the Island Brook Road, the Hardwood Flats and the Herringville district, and from Bury on the Scotch Road as far as Gould Station. Members living beyond the limits of this area will pay the same fee, plus return mileage at the rate of 6 cents per mile for the distance their farms lie beyond the limits.

Cows will be bred, if necessary, three times for the initial fee of \$3.00; the money will be collected by the operator on his first visit and handed over by him to the secretary-treasurer of the organization. Out of the fees collected will be paid the expenses connected with the project; fee for the operator and a yearly payment to the caretaker for looking after the bull. It was emphasized that this fee may be adjusted after the first year's operation; if it is found that the work can be done effectively for a smaller amount, the fee will be lowered next year.

The officers of the association, chosen by the breeders present at the organization meeting, will be the following: President, Ted Bennett; Vice-president, John Doherty; Secretary-Treasurer, Irwin Watson; Directors, Raymond Morrison and Chales Kilpatrick. One condition for membership in the Bury Shorthorn Scientific Breeding Centre is that all members must also be members of the Quebec Beef Cattle Association—a reasonable condition, for without the effort and influence of the latter society, this centre of artificial breeding could not have been organized.



L. C. Roy and L. H. Hamilton, president and secretary of the Quebec Beef Cattle Association, pose with the sire chosen for the artificial insemination centre at Bury. Irwin Watson is at the halter.

The Macdonald College Nutrition Laboratory

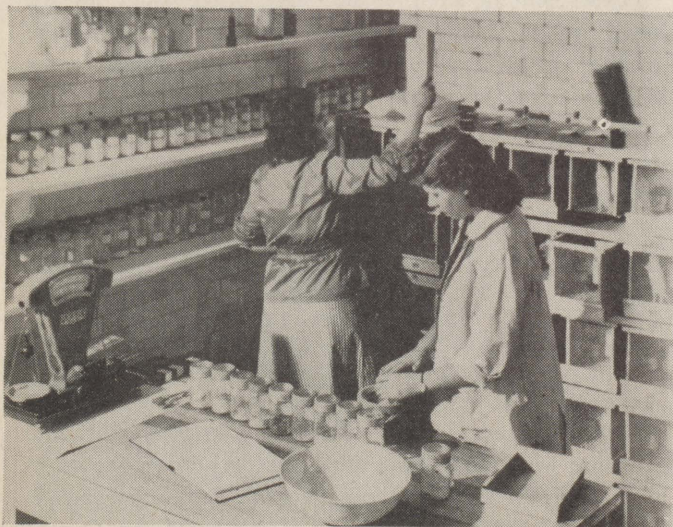
by E. W. Crampton

ONE CAN scarcely pick up a daily paper today without finding some reference to the subject to nutrition. Indeed it seems as if nutrition must be very much a part of the everyday thought of large numbers of people. The articles on this subject abound with statements concerning the special dietary properties of this or that food, — its vitamin content or protein value, or its usefulness as a source of bone forming nutrients. To many such information may be merely of general interest. To others it doubtless raises questions as to where and how such facts are obtained.

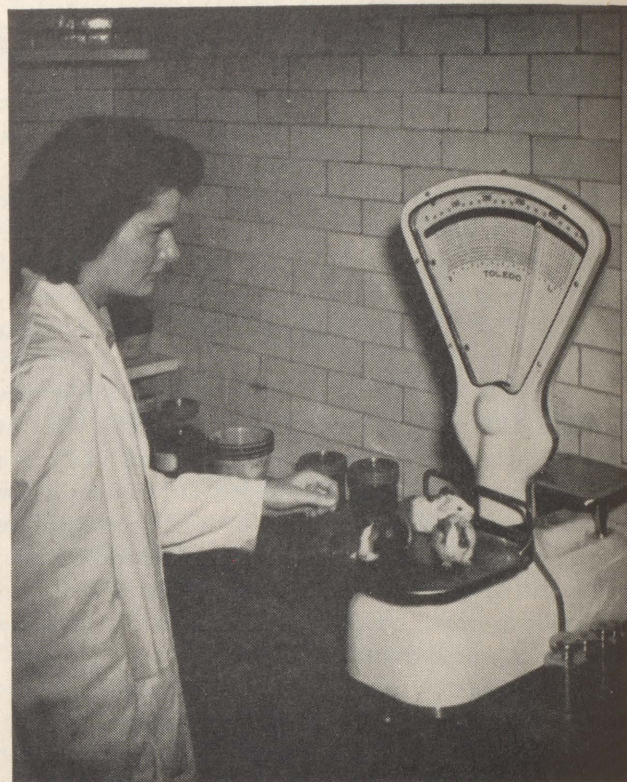
The sources of our present knowledge of nutrition are many. The facts have accumulated bit by bit from the great numbers of research workers the world over. The methods of study employed follow no set pattern, for each problem requires a technique of its own.

It is with the object of describing some of the work under way in the Nutrition Laboratory at Macdonald College that this article is written.

While supported by facilities of the Chemistry Department the projects undertaken are all biological studies involving the experimental feeding of animals. During the next twelve months about 150 swine, 150 guinea pigs, 600 rats and 20 steers will have been subjected to one or another experimental feeding plan. Excepting for the steers every animal will have been penned and fed individually and, in most instances, subsequently killed and examined in detail. In the case of the swine for example about 30 items of information are recorded per pig, while one of the rat studies involves the chemical examination of 200 pairs of leg bones, in addition to the information collected about their diet and live weight growth.



Students in Household Science at work in a corner of the Nutrition Laboratory.



Guinea pigs, born "ready to go," are useful laboratory animals.

Measuring Vitamin C in Dried Potatoes

One of the interesting problems now being studied is that of the Vitamin C content of dehydrated potatoes. Guinea pigs are used in Vitamin C assay work because this is the only species of "small" animal sensitive to this vitamin deficiency in the diet. Probably less is known about guinea pigs than about most other animals used in experimental feeding. For example unlike rats, mice, rabbits, puppies or kittens, young guinea pigs are born already quite mature,—fully furred out, eyes open, and the digestive system so developed that the youngsters begin to eat man-made rations within the first 24 hours after birth. They are really huge in relation to their mothers' live weights. A mother guinea pig normally weighing 800 grams will give birth to two or three young weighing up to 120 grams each. By comparison the birth weights of the young of some other species are interesting. In the human the weight of the newborn is about 6% of that of his mother; cattle, 10%; swine (with 12 pigs), 10%; and guinea pigs (with three young), 40%.

In one method of measuring the Vitamin C content of foods, young guinea pigs of about 3 weeks of age are put onto experimental diets in which the only source of vitamin C is the foodstuff being tested. The growth of these

pigs is then compared with that of others who receive pure synthetic vitamin C (ascorbic acid).

In this work thus far, it is evident that potato is an important dietary source of this vitamin, but its potency rapidly declines with storage.

The Value of the Germ

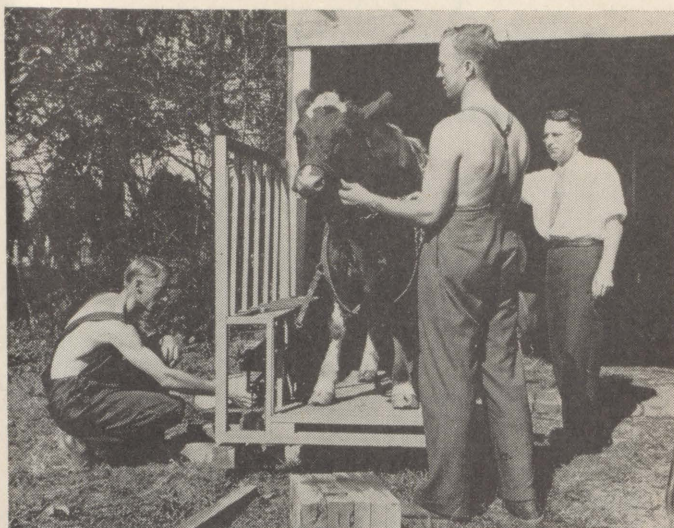
Another project in progress is a study of the nutritional characteristics of the germ portion of certain grains. Many and probably most of the special substances needed in the early growth stages of plants are found concentrated in the embryo or germ of the seed. With the knowledge that these essential nutrients include some of the vitamins indispensable in our own diets, it seems logical to believe that the secret of the specific nutritive properties of the different cereal grains for animals and humans may lie in the differences in composition of this part of the grain. The fact that much of the cereal grain products for table use is *degermed* to improve their keeping qualities adds significance to the problem.

Both pigs and rats are being employed in this study; pigs because it has been found that the germ of some cereals when included in the diet has a specific effect of the synthesis of body fat, and rats because they are commonly used as "pilot" animals in studies of human diets. To date it is evident that wheat germ and corn germ are entirely different in their effects when used as additions to the same basal diet of degermed wheat, and a mixed protein-mineral supplement.

The oil which may be extracted from wheat germ has been found to be useful, when added to certain materials, in delaying the development of rancidity. This has raised the question as to whether or not wheat germ oil might be effective as a preservative of vitamin A which is rapidly lost from feedstuffs under ordinary conditions of storage. Deficiency of vitamin A is quickly reflected in the growth and health of young rats. For this particular study about 200 rats are involved in tests now in progress. They are caged individually in order to obtain individual feed records, necessary because growth rate is not only affected by vitamin A but by total food intake.

How much of its food does an animal use?

Digestibility studies are another feature of the work in this laboratory. By no means all of the energy value of a food is available to an animal (or human). Digestion, necessary to prepare food nutrients for absorption into the body is not perfect, so that variable and often large proportions of foods and diets are lost into the feces. Thus an important step in determining the net energy value of a food is the measurement of this loss through incomplete digestion. Such studies involve accurate measurement of intake and output of each nutrient of a food. Thus not only must animals be fed under controlled conditions but a considerable amount of laborious chemical analysis must also be done in these projects.



Steers are used in studying the digestibility of pasture grasses. Here one is being weighed to see how much he has gained on pasture since the last weigh day.

In the case of human subjects the biological problems are easily arranged through the cooperation of the subjects. But with animals, various devices are required to permit accurate measurement of foods eaten and of feces voided. These problems are multiplied when grazing steers are involved in studies of the digestibility of pasture herbage. Special collection sacs are employed on steers in one project at Macdonald College. Pigs, on the other hand, are confined to digestion stalls so designed that feces and urine may be separately collected.

To carry out nutrition studies of this nature requires considerable technical training, and it is toward the training of prospective nutritionists that much of the efforts of the nutrition laboratory is directed. Indeed most of the investigational projects undertaken are designed to permit the participation of post graduate students in this field, while the undergraduate curriculum aims at furnishing the foundation science work.

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A Demonstration of the Effects of Worm Parasites on Sheep

Contributed by the Institute of Parasitology.



The story of these sheep is told on this page.

AT THE Second Annual Convention of Farm Forums at Macdonald College on June 8th, 1942, one of the numerous exhibits provided by various departments of the College was a simple, living demonstration of what parasites, and what parasite control, can do. In a pen in the corner of the registration room were two Shropshire shearling ewes. As the label indicated, these animals were of the same breed, pure-bred stock, the same age and had had approximately the same feed. One was a beautiful specimen of the breed, weighing 150 lbs.; the other was an emaciated creature weighing 40 lbs., with only a few patches of wool still clinging to its skin. This spectacular difference was due entirely to worm parasites, and showed in no uncertain way the importance of applying a system of prevention.

The healthy animal was quite typical of the yearling stock from the College flock, which was one of the first to adopt and thus help to develop a modern system of prevention of parasitic disease. In past years, this flock, in common with many others in eastern Canada, was brought at regular intervals throughout the season to the barn for a period of fasting, and subsequent drenching with bluestone and mustard or some other treatment. In 1938, the period of fasting was dispensed with after research on comparative effects at the Institute of Parasitology. A two per cent solution of bluestone containing one and a half per cent of nicotine sulphate (forty per cent) was then adopted as a treatment for adults in two ounce doses as a pre-pasture treatment in the spring and in smaller doses as a safety measure for lambs in July, August and September. Following the development of the phenothiazine tablet in 1939 a few of this flock which were scouring received the benefit of this new drug. In the early spring of 1940 all the ewes, yearlings and rams were treated with phenothiazine tablets, then being made by means of a

small, foot-operated press in the Institute of Parasitology. One mistake was made at this time—the flock had been allowed to graze on a small exercising paddock before being treated and the lambs were later brought back to this paddock for a short period; the result was that several lambs became parasitized by the Twisted-wire Stomach Worm in early July. This infection was promptly detected through an observation that the eye membranes of three lambs were very pale; a prompt treatment of the flock with bluestone and nicotine solution prevented any loss of condition. One case of scouring appeared that autumn; the affected animal received two tablets of phenothiazine and promptly recovered.

In 1941, the treatment of all adults was carried out in the early spring. This time the pastures were not contaminated and no further treatment was necessary. The lamb crop was exceptionally good, most of them being sold for breeding purposes. The excellent shearling in the exhibit is quite typical.

What of the emaciated creature that formed the other half of this exhibit? This animal was born a good healthy lamb in a private flock. During the summer of 1941 it acquired a good number of stomach worms, but survived the invasion. However, this previous infection weakened it to the extent of making it easy prey for large numbers of the tiny Black Scour Worms (*Trichostrongylus*) in the autumn. It was acquired by the Institute and used as a source of this infection for experimental work throughout the winter and its dung constantly contained over 6,000 worm eggs in every gram. In May, 1942, it was exposed to stomach worm infection on an experimental plot and promptly acquired enough of these parasites to increase the worm egg count to over 16,000 per gram of faeces. It is now doing a useful job of infecting small plots of land in readiness for studies on resistance to parasitic disease in lambs, as influenced by certain dietary factors. In spite of its poor appearance and light weight, this animal is not suffering physical discomfort; the parasites are, however, keeping it in an anaemic state.

In a flock which is neglected insofar as prevention of parasitic disease is concerned, a certain number of animals will turn into similar emaciated specimens. Others will resist the effects of the parasites for three years or more, but eventually (in eastern Canada) nodular disease will prevent their profitable development and may even cause a number to die in the late winter or spring. A smaller number will die suddenly in the summer, probably when they are fat lambs, as a result of the invasion of the one kind of worm that can kill quickly—the Twisted-wire Stomach

(Concluded on page 9)

Lachute Carries On

The directors of the Lachute Fair, in deciding to go ahead with their annual show in spite of the difficult times in which we live, have shown an awareness of the value of these exhibitions to the farming business. The war situation has caused the cancellation of many shows both large and small, but Lachute is to be congratulated for carrying on.

Twelve Ayrshire herds, 8 Holstein herds and over 200 horses kept the judges, Gerard Trambly, James R. Henderson, Archie Haas and J. W. Fowler fully occupied and the large crowds of spectators who watched the judging with keen interest seemed satisfied with the placings. Major awards were as follows:

Ayrshires: Bulls — Senior and Grand Champion, W. H. Coverdale with Le Maine's Point Manifest; Reserve, John McLennan with Annandale Morning Star; Junior Grand Champion, Mrs. T. C. Stuart with Alfalfa Bank Brown Bay; Reserve, W. H. Coverdale with Selwood Lucky Way.

Females — Senior and Grand Champion, J. P. Bradley with Brookview Dolly 2nd; Reserve Senior, J. H. Black with Lowmilton Lollipop; Junior and Reserve Grand Champion, W. H. Coverdale with LeMoynes Point Debra; Reserve Junior, C. J. Miller with Springlea Laura.

Holsteins: Bulls — Senior and Grand Champion, J. Vaillancourt with Glenafton Acme Mercedes; Junior Champion, P. A. Munroe with Sir Rag Apple Finderne.

Females — Grand Champion, Wilson Bros. with Countess Netherland Ormsby; Junior Champion, H. N. Booth with Strathaven Coronation Lassie.

Canadians: Donat Roy was the only exhibitor of this breed.

Dr. G. R. McCall showed the only Jerseys and Aberdeen Angus cattle. In sheep, D. M. Stewart took all but two firsts in Oxfords and was the only exhibitor with Shropshires. W. E. Burton took all firsts but one in Leicesters; J. M. Fisher was the only exhibitor with Hampshires and A. Ayre had the only flocks of Cheviots and Southdowns. With hogs D. M. Stewart was the major winner, showing Yorkshires.

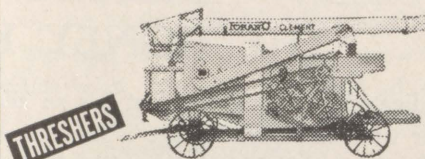
Horses

E. C. Budge had both the champion stallion and mare in Belgians, Dr. Pepper and Hyllmede Marjorie. In Percherons the ribbons went to Gilbert Arnold's College Monarch and Patrick Hendrick's Clarice Second. John Walker showed the champion Clydesdale stallion and McOuat Bros. the champion mare. Winners in the French-Canadian breed were owned by Gilbert Arnold and Mrs. R. M. Bond.

Junior Judging

Lachute boys came through the junior judging contests in fine style. Wyman Strong won the Kiwanis Shield and a special cash prize, while second and third places went to Keith Pollack and Thomas Boa.

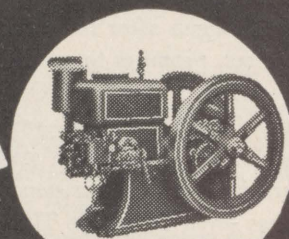
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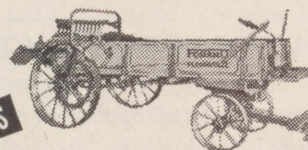
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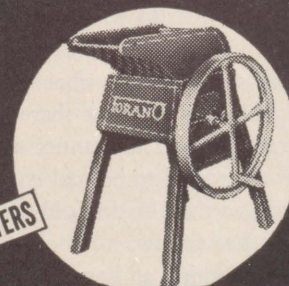
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THE PLESSISVILLE FOUNDRY

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CO-OPERATION AND MARKETING

A page of interest to members of farmers' co-operatives

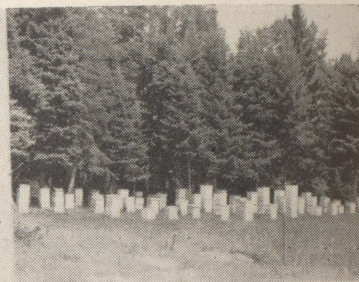
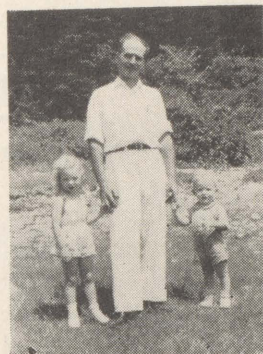
THE HONEY KING OF PONTIAC

A well co-ordinated small industry that has an added importance to our wartime sugar shortage is the extensive apiary operated by Reuben Smith of Shawville. Last year with one man to help him Mr. Smith produced 18 tons of honey. A good percentage of this crop was packed in 60 lb. export cans and went overseas to help feed Great Britain and the Empire Armies.

The 1942 season, begun after the successful wintering of 386 colonies of bees, promises to exceed that amount.

Mr. Smith, an native of Renfrew, Ontario, started his bee business in Shawville 10 years ago — with 150 colonies. It was a bad time for any business to start and the early years were discouraging — but persistence and care won through. He now has seven bee yards. The yards are rented from local farmers within a radius of five miles from the town, and during the honey season he is kept busy supervising them.

Mr. Smith is a keen co-operator and is the largest shipper to the Quebec Honey Producers, having shipped 7 tons through the co-op in one year.



This is Reuben Smith, his "helpers" Barbara and Durrell, and one of his seven bee yards.

In the off-season he peddles his honey (much of it to regular customers in the Ottawa valley) and makes his own bee supplies in a well-equipped workshop at his home on the edge of Shawville.

A public-spirited interest in community affairs has made him a popular figure in the town and his fellow citizens readily acclaim him the "Honey King of Pontiac".

CO-OPERATION BEGINS AT HOME

"There is an old saying that Co-operation begins at home.' How many of use realize that co-operation begins with each one of us individually?

Some folks want others to co-operate with them, but they get 'as mad as a wet hen' when they are asked to co-operate.

Fundamentally co-operation means helping one another for your mutual benefit. It means self-sacrifice if personal sacrifice is necessary in order to win in any fight.

There are folks who are so narrow in their viewpoint that they cannot see anything but what is just in front of them. They have failed to see that there are interlocking interests in any large group. They cannot understand that it is necessary to see all around to be real co-operators.

They fail to realize that in this old world of ours we must consider the other fellow.

Real co-operation begins at home. It begins with you and me. It affects us all and we gain collectively and individually in proportion to our ability and our willingness to join with others for our mutual protection and benefit."

E. E. KING.

The wealth and strength of a country are its population, and the best part of the population are the cultivators of the soil. Independent farmers are everywhere the basis of society and true friends of liberty.

Andrew Jackson.

Co-operative Use of Machinery

It was interesting to the people of Noel Shore on Monday when they gathered to listen to the Farm Forum and the discussion on the co-operative use of machinery, for they had just made a purchase along the lines suggested. Six or seven of them got together and purchased a fertilizer and limespreader. They have decided to charge themselves 5c per hundred for its use for spreading fertilizer and 10c per ton for lime. They felt that this was high enough to allow for repairs and have enough money on hand to purchase a new one when this one was worn out.

Last year the Annapolis county farmers' association purchased a large-sized seed cleaner. This is the first full year of operation, as it arrived too late last year for a full season's operation. This machine is equipped with a buffer and a seed treater, thus making it the most completely equipped machine in the Province. Although Annapolis County is not considered as large a grain producing county as some others, the machine has cleaned to date 3,500 bushels of grain, with prospects of considerably more.

The popularity this machine is enjoying is due largely to the efficient operation. For example, many machines are not operated so as to remove "bosom" oats, and most of the Wild Radish seed. This has been accomplished to a very satisfactory degree through the selection of screens used on this machine.

From the Nova Scotia Farm News.

MARKET COMMENTS

A recent conference between Canadian and United States representatives discussed the probable need in the United States of potatoes from Canada this year. A quantity of ten million bushels was mentioned. This announcement came too late to affect area planted. It did not come too late however, to effect care of the crop during the growing period. In the case of potatoes, the care during the growing period is important. Every precaution should be taken during the season to increase the volume of production of potatoes, as indications are that the new arrangement will ensure a fair market by enlarging outlets.

The payment of freight on feed is to be continued. This policy which was to expire on July first is now extended indefinitely.

Arrangements have been made for the purchase, if necessary, of all beef that would ordinarily be exported for domestic consumption. The end of the beef scarcity is promised and it is also suggested by the trade that a butter scarcity is in the making because of the marked increase in cheese production in comparison with the previous year.

Crop reports continue encouraging for the entire Dominion. Over the week-end of June 14th, over 4 inches of rain fell at Quebec city and at Ste-Anne de la Pocatiere and over 5 inches at Lennoxville. Over half an inch was recorded at Macdonald College. Some sections suffered from too much rain. In most places improvement is reported in all crops from hay and pasture to vegetables and strawberries.

Cattle, hogs, eggs and apple prices advanced during the month while dairy products remained about the same.

Trend of Prices

	June 1941	May 1942	June 1942
	\$	\$	\$
LIVE STOCK:			
Steers, good, per cwt.....	8.97	11.35	12.00
Cows, good, per cwt.....	7.10	9.00	9.50
Cows, common, per cwt.....	5.45	6.75	7.30
Canners and Cutter.....	4.25	5.52	5.75
Veal, good and choice, per cwt.....	10.25	12.66	13.50
Veal, common, per cwt.....	8.04	9.87	11.00
Lambs, good per cwt.....	12.70		16.40
Bacon hogs, dressed B 1, per cwt.....	13.90	15.40	15.75
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:			
Butter, per lb.....	0.32	0.35	0.34
Cheese per lb.....	0.18	0.22	0.22
Eggs, Grade A, large per doz.	0.26	0.30	0.32
Chickens, live, 5 lb. plus, per lb.....	0.20½	0.23	0.24½
Chickens, dressed, milk fed A, per lb.....	0.30½	0.29	0.30
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES:			
Apples, B.C. McIntosh, per box.....	1.75-1.90		
B. C. Winesaps, per box.....		3.40	3.75-3.85
Potatoes, Que. No. 1 per 75 lb. bag.....	0.75-0.80	1.70	1.75-1.95
FEED:			
Bran, per ton.....	25.65	29.00	29.00
Oil meal, per ton.....	(39%) 36.00 (38%) 44.00 (38%) 44.00		

ARGENTINA'S FARM CO-OPS

Grain and livestock make up 95% of the exports of Argentina. The first co-operative to start there — in 1899 — was a hail-insurance co-operative.

Progress in the movement has been slow. This has been partly due to the tenant-farmer situation. The greater part of the land is owned by big landowners, to whom the tenants must turn over one-third of their crops. There have also been the problems of bad communications, and lack of information. Nowadays the roads are being improved, and the government has set up a Registry for the Inspection and Encouragement of Co-operatives. This Registry also audits their accounts, keeps a special register of co-operatives and their statutes, provides an information service, and collaborates in the forming of co-operative laws.

There are now 300 co-operative associations, covering a wide range of undertakings, dairies, the marketing of wine, fruit and vegetables, cotton co-operatives, and tobacco co-operatives, seven insurance co-operatives, and others of the credit union type.

There is not much development of co-operative federations. One inter-co-operative organisation is a Butter Co-operative, whose sole function is to make and market butter for its member co-operatives which are creameries.

WORM PARASITES . . .

(Concluded from page 6)

Worm. Still others will become culls from the effects of scour worms, at a time when they should be going to market. Many such animals are sold during the winter for a very low price and are useless for almost any purpose.

It is an established fact that sheep husbandry will not flourish if control of parasites is neglected. We have powerful means of preventing losses and we should use them properly. Phenothiazine tablets are the means of clearing out the source of infection in flocks before they go to pasture in the spring and can also be used in small doses for stomach worms in the summer and "Black Scours" in the autumn. This treatment is probably safer than any other, but it is still a drug and must not be used carelessly or promiscuously.

The copper sulphate and nicotine sulphate solution still has an important place in our programme as it is a cheap and easy method of treating a flock whenever anaemic eye membranes are noticed during the summer. Capsules of tetrachlorethylene are also very useful; they have a good effect on hookworm infections which often complicate "Black Scours" in the autumn, as well as being a good remedy for stomach worms.

The best course is to treat the flock with phenothiazine, just after lambing and before the pasture season each spring, and then to watch for signs of stomach worms in the summer and scours in the fall; if such appear then check them before they do any damage.



DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Activities, Plans and Policies of the Quebec

Department of Agriculture

GRADE SHEEP RAISERS' CLUB

A joint policy of the Departments of Agriculture and Colonization, limited to colonization districts.

In order to increase sheep raising in the colonization districts and so enable colonists to increase their farm revenue and produce enough wool for the needs of their families, the plan described below has been devised.

Clubs of raisers of grade sheep will be organized; each club will consist of at least 15 colonists each of whom must agree to buy at least 2 but not more than 5 breeding ewe lambs. Whenever a club is organized in a colony where there is a "cercle fermière" only men whose wives are members of that organization may join the sheep club.

No club may be organized until the regional agronome has received written authorization from the chief of the Live Stock Branch approved by the Department of Colonization. The regional agronome will make application for this authorization before the 1st of September.

Club members must breed their ewes to a purebred ram, and ewes and ewe lambs will be bought by a technician specially appointed by the Department. All ewes

must be of the same breed and come from a flock which has been treated against parasites during the year. Ewe lambs must be bought between the 1st of September and the 1st of November.

Before the animals are bought the club members must hand over to the district agronome \$4.00 for each ewe lamb to be bought. The money so collected will be turned over to the technician, who will buy the animals.

All club members must dip all their sheep once a year, treat them against parasites and castrate their buck lambs when they are about 15 days old.

Financial assistance will be shared between the two departments. They will pay the difference between the price paid for the ewes and the amount contributed by the club members, and also all transportation charges. For the first year only, they will lend to each club one ram, one year old and graded XXX, for every 15 ewes bought.

Increasing Our Sheep Flocks

Canada needs a million more sheep on farms in 1943 and the Dominion and the Provincial governments are doing everything possible to see that this increase is obtained. The Dominion Government is assisting by providing help in paying freight charges on the shipping of female breeding stock, and by loaning rams to farmers who are starting to raise new flocks.

From August 1st to December 31st, 1942, the Agricultural Supplies Board will pay railway freight charges from points of origin to points of distribution on ewes or ewe lambs purchased for breeding.

To the extent that they may be available, the Board will purchase and loan suitable rams to farmers starting new flocks of sheep, under the following conditions:—

(a) Any farmer starting a new flock containing a minimum of 15 females to be loaned a suitable ram for the first two seasons, such ram to remain the property of the Dominion Government.

(b) No farmer, however, to be loaned more than one ram, regardless of the size of the flock he establishes.

Provincial Assistance

The Provincial Department has recently announced a new policy of assistance to sheep breeders, designed to improve the quality of flocks through the greater use of purebred classified rams, and to facilitate the production of

good type market lambs and improve the quality of the wool.

Under this policy one or more clubs may be organized in each agronomic district, provided that each club has at least 10 members. Any farmer who purchases, between September 1st and December 1st, a purebred ram graded in 1942 may become a member of a club. Each club member must be the owner of a flock of sheep; must castrate and dock all his grade buck lambs before they are two weeks old and dip all his sheep at least once a year.

Toward the purchase of purebred rams the Department will make the following grants:

For a 2 or 3 year old ram graded XXX in 1942.....	\$8.00
For a ram lamb or a one year old ram graded XXX	
in 1942	6.00
For a ram lamb graded XX in 1942.....	3.00

The Department reserves the right to refuse a second premium to a buyer who has received a premium for a ram in 1941. To obtain the above subventions every buyer of purebred rams must make application to become a member of a club to his county agronome, and should send with the application the registration certificate of the ram, duly transferred to his name. No applications received after December 31st, 1942, will be considered.

FREE GRADING OF PUREBRED BACON TYPE HOGS

To encourage the production of purebred hogs, the Live Stock Branch offers to grade purebred boars and sows for Quebec swine breeders.

Any breeder who wants to have his purebred hogs graded may apply for this service to the Live Stock Branch, Sheep and Swine Division, provided that the application reaches Quebec before the pigs to be graded have reached three months of age. Grading will be done on the owner's farm when the pigs are between 4 and 5 months old. In accordance with the regulations of the Canadian National Livestock Records all hogs must be correctly identified (ear tattooed for Yorkshires).

The hogs will be graded as follows:

XXX—purebred boars, well developed, in good condition, whose head, shoulders, chest, back, loin, ham and limbs fulfil the requirements of the bacon type, that is, are highly recommended for purebred breeding.

XXX—sows, well developed, in good condition and of good conformation, the progeny of dams which have qualified in the Advanced Registry for Swine, whose sire was XXX or the son of a qualified dam, or who himself qualified in the Advanced Registry.

XX—boars of good type, well developed and recommended for crossing with good brood sows.

Purchase Premiums

Purchase premiums are paid on boars and sows purchased before 10 months of age on the following basis:

XXX boars whose sire and dam have qualified in the Advanced Registry for Swine, before grading.....	\$12.00
Other boars graded XXX.....	10.00
Boars graded XX.....	5.00
Sows graded XXX.....	5.00

Application for these premiums must be made on a special form supplied by the Department, signed by the buyer and by the seller and approved by the agronomer. The application form, duly signed and with the pedigree, transferred to the buyer, attached, must be sent to the Sheep and Swine Division, Live Stock Branch, within three months of the purchase.

The Department reserves the right to refuse a second premium to a buyer who has received a premium for a XXX boar in the 18 months preceding his application. Unless further notice is given, this offer will be discontinued March 31st, 1943.

Jersey Breeders Meet at Lennoxville

The big picnic and field day usually sponsored by the Quebec Jersey Breeders' Association was called off this year, but a local picnic for the Richmond-Danville district was held on June 25th at the Dominion Experimental Farm at Lennoxville with a satisfactory attendance. Clouds which threatened rain in the morning cleared away shortly after noon and bright sunshine during the events of the afternoon caused many of the visitors to be grateful for the shade of the pine trees on the lawn of the farm where the demonstrations were staged.

The visitors were welcomed to the Farm by Mr. J. A. Ste. Marie, Director, who extended a cordial invitation to all to visit the farm, and to make use at any time of the information service of the organization. Mr. Wright Parsons, President of the Association, added a word of welcome and turned the programme over to Mr. Wm. Hunter, provincial fieldman, who assumed charge of the proceedings.

Prof. Ness, using one of the Farm Jerseys as an example, gave a clear and lucid talk on the characteristics of the Jersey breed. Then the visitors were handed score cards and were invited to judge the animal which was paraded before them, using the official scoring method described by Mr. Ness. The winner of this contest, Mrs. J. T. Lambert, R.R.1, Richmond, received a year's subscription to the



Interested spectators at Lennoxville: O. R. Evans of the Family Herald, Wright Parsons, Provincial President of the Jersey Breeders' Association, "Bill" Hunter, Jersey Fieldman, Elmo Ashton and W. S. Richardson, Assistant Superintendent of the Lennoxville Experimental Farm.

Jersey Bulletin for scoring her card within three points of the official judge's score. Mr. Ness went over his card item by item, giving the score he had allowed for each point, and explaining how he had reached his decision on each.

A demonstration of herd classification, with Mr. Ness making an official classification of the Farm herd, closed the programme.

FIELD DAYS IN THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS

The Quebec Beef Cattle Association staged a number of field days at the breeding centres in the Eastern Townships during the past month, but though the programmes were carefully arranged and well advertised, good weather, instead of increasing the size of the crowds attending had, paradoxically, the opposite effect. This can be more readily understood, however, by a reference to the type of weather experienced in these parts of the province during the last few weeks. Heavy rains, resulting in floods in many sections, had retarded farming operations to such an extent that the farmers, faced with the necessity of getting onto their fields as soon as fine weather came, were loath to give over a whole day to attending meetings when their presence was so urgently needed in their fields.

St. Edwidge Meeting

Only a handful of breeders turned out for the first of the series of field days, held at St. Edwidge on the farm of Norbert Theroux (a Provincial Demonstration Farm) on June 23rd. Notwithstanding the small crowd, the programme was carried out in full as planned. Henri Pintal, Federal fieldman, gave a demonstration on the type to be aimed for in breeding Shorthorns and held the careful attention of his audience. Following this Mr. Nazaire Parent, who is in charge of Demonstration Farms for the province, gave an outline of the organization of his department, and discussed the operation of the Theroux farm on which the meeting was being held.

The feature which seemed to prove of most interest to the crowd, however, was the talk and demonstration of artificial insemination given by Dr. L. A. Gendreau. The doctor gave an excellent lecture and the way in which he performed his demonstration left nothing to be desired. It was an excellent exposition of the ease and practicability of artificial insemination and those present, most of whom had heard of this idea but none of whom had seen how it worked, listened and watched with evident interest.

Larger Crowd at Bury

The second meeting, held at Batley's Pond near Bury on the following day, brought a larger turnout, though not as large as had been hoped by the organizers. Prof. L. H.

Hamilton of Macdonald College opened the programme with a demonstration of breed type, using as an example the bull provided for the artificial insemination centre (described elsewhere in this issue). Following the demonstration with a talk, he described proposal to set up artificial breeding centres and urged acceptance of this method by Quebec cattle breeders. He also emphasized the urgent need for increased production, particularly of field crops. He remarked that fields in the district were not being used for the production of grain as they should be, and could see no reason why the production of feed grain in this province could not be greatly increased to the direct benefit to cattle raisers.

Following this came a demonstration by Dr. Dewar Scott on artificial insemination. These two items of the programme were held on the farm of Mr. John Martin.

Afternoon meetings continued in the pavilion at Batley's Pond, when Mr. L. C. Roy, President of the Quebec Beef Cattle Association, introduced the various speakers. H. R. Hare of the Economics Division at Ottawa, gave a most interesting talk on farm management. He pointed out that the old type of farming has gone and will not come back; farming has become a business and the farmer of today lives on farm profits rather than on farm products. He urged improvements in farm management, and insisted on the necessity of working on a prepared budget which would include all foreseeable expenses and revenues if the farm were to be operated at the peak of efficiency.

The next speaker, W. Davies of the Federal Livestock Branch and an expert in artificial breeding, pictured some of the changes that had occurred in agriculture during the past 10 or 20 years, and predicted even greater changes in the next decade. He stated that the number of registered bulls in Canada was far short of the demand, and gave as his opinion that if cattle breeders were to be able to use the best bulls to build up their herds, the only solution was

to resort to artificial breeding. This, as he made abundantly clear, would permit the small owner who could not afford to keep a high quality bull to dispense entirely with keeping a bull on his farm, and yet breed his female to a sire of proven ability and pedigree



Top, Prof. Hamilton describes the ideal Shorthorn type during the Bury meeting. Left, Henri Pintal talks Shorthorn quality at Ste. Edwidge, and at the right, Narcisse Parent explains the Demonstration Farms system.



at small cost to himself.

W. G. MacDougall, regional agronomer, announced that calfhood vaccination had been authorized, but warned that vaccination should be considered only as an aid in controlling Bang's Disease, not as a positive preventive. No amount of vaccination would do away with the necessity of sanitary quarters for livestock.

Present at the afternoon meeting were Mayor Ross of Sherbrooke, Norrey Price and Louis Codere, Fred Webster and Wm. Duffy, M.L.A., all of whom made brief remarks. At the close of the meeting the organization of the Bury Shorthorn Scientific Breeding Centre was proceeded with.

Inverness Has a Good Meeting

On June 25th a meeting, very similar in programme to the two already described, was held at Inverness, with a good attendance of breeders from the surrounding district. Demonstrations on breed type were given, and Mr. Hare repeated the address on Farm Management which he had given the day before at the Bury meeting.

GRANTS TO CLUBS

For maintenance of purebred bacon type boars

Premiums for the maintenance of purebred bacon type boars by farmers' clubs are announced by the Department of Agriculture. The number of premiums payable to each club is based on the paid up membership on September 1st of the current year, according to the sworn list of members forwarded to the Secretary of the Council of Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, Quebec.

Plan 1

Boars Bonused from November 1st, 1942 to November 1st, 1943

Members	Premiums	Boars 7 to 17 months old	Boars 17 months and over
25 — 30	1	\$10.	\$15.
31 — 40	2	—	—
41 — 60	3	—	—
61 — 80	4	—	—
81 and over	5	—	—

Plan 2

Boars Bonused from November 1st, 1942 to November 1st, 1943

Members	Premiums	Boars 7 to 17 months old	Boars 17 months and over
25 — 30	1	50% of service fees collected from members	75% of service fees collected from members
31 — 40	2	Maximum \$15.	Maximum \$20.
41 — 60	3		
61 — 80	4		
81 and over	5		

For a boar qualified in the Advanced Registry for Swine the premium is \$20.00.

All boars of any one Club must be bonused according to the plan adopted by the said Club.

All young boars bonused by a Farmers' Club must be the property of a member and have been classified XXX or XX by an official grader of the Quebec Department of Agriculture.

The contract form supplied by the Sheep & Swine Division, Live Stock Branch, Department of Agriculture, Quebec, shall be signed in duplicate by the Farmers' Club and the owners of the boars bonused. The contract must stipulate that service fees of 0.50 will be collected from all club-members for each sow bred.

The agreement duly signed between the Farmers' Club and the owner or the owners of the boars or boar bonused from November 1st, 1942 to November 1st, 1943 shall specify the plan adopted and be forwarded to the Live Stock Branch, Sheep & Swine Division, before November 15th, 1942.

The premiums will not be paid if the contract is not returned before November 15th, 1942.

All young boars shall be kept for breeding purposes the following year, otherwise the Farmers' Club shall have no right to bonus a young boar intended to replace the first one, unless for some serious reason approved by the Live Stock Branch.

The grants above mentioned can be refused or reduced by the inspector of the Department if the boars bonused are kept in a non-sanitary pen or piggery and cannot take exercise outside.

These grants apply only to boars not bonused by U.C.C. Clubs.

Documents required to obtain grants

At the close of the breeding season, the APPLICATION FOR MAINTENANCE PREMIUMS provided by the Department, duly filled and signed, shall be sent to the Live Stock Branch, Sheep & Swine Division, by the Secretary of the Club.

BUTTERFAT BONUSED

Starting the second week of July the Dominion Government will pay a subsidy of six cents a pound butterfat, equivalent to about five cents a pound butter, to dairymen producing milk for creameries. It is hoped that this action will result in increased production of butter and avert a threatened shortage of butter next winter and through the following season. The Dominion Government will also undertake a campaign to promote increased production of butter. In addition, for the remainder of this season, the Dairy Products Board will be prepared to support the market and maintain what is essentially a schedule of minimum prices at a level of two cents below the maximum prices already established.

Ayrshire Breeders' Oka Picnic a Great Success

Fine clear weather and a carefully prepared programme were important factors which contributed to the success of the annual picnic and field day of the Quebec Ayrshire Breeders' Association, held at Oka on the 27th of June. The crowd was estimated at not less than 1500 and from the beginning of the programme at about 10.30 in the morning until the close of the meeting at five in the afternoon there was something doing every minute.

The events of the day started with a discussion of Ayrshire type and a description of points to be looked for in judging cattle, given in characteristically efficient fashion by Stan. Chagnon. Following this came several judging contests in which the spectators were invited to take part, and men, women, boys and girls crowded into the ring to judge the four animals provided in each class. When all decisions had been reached, each class was judged by Messrs Stan Chagnon and A. R. Ness and the final placing was announced together with the reasons for the placing awarded each animal.

Lunch, picnic fashion, eaten under the trees which lined the area in which the judging ring had been set up, next claimed the attention of the visitors. The many officials of breed associations, prominent breeders, government officials etc. were tendered an excellent meal in the dining room of the Oka Agricultural College, which was presided over by Rev. Father Norbert, Director of the School.

A description of the purpose and method of official herd classification was given as the opening feature of the afternoon, and was received with keen interest and attention by the crowd. Mr. Chagnon, speaking in French, and Prof. Ness, speaking in English, gave a very clear and lucid explanation of this plan, pointing out that this has now been accepted in a standard form by all breed associations. Herd classification is now in effect for Jerseys and Holsteins, and will begin with Ayrshires very shortly.

To lend point to the talk, a demonstration of herd classification was staged before the visitors, with Messrs. Ness and Chagnon classifying each of 15 cows into one or other of the classes; excellent, very good, good plus, good, fair or poor. As each cow was paraded in the ring the judges discussed her good and bad points, named the classification into which she was being put, and gave their reasons for their placing.

A magnificent display of some of the famous Belgian horses belonging to the farm followed the herd classification demonstration.

Premier Godbout was present at the picnic and gave evidence of spending a very enjoyable day. Arrangements were in the capable hands of Professor Toupin who kept the programme running smoothly with little apparent effort or exertion. His talk at the beginning of the pro-



Three well-known figures in Quebec agriculture: J. R. Pelletier, Director of Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Premier Godbout and Father Norbert, Director of the Oka Agricultural Institute.

gramme, confirmed in a speech later in the day, emphasized that the field day was not arranged simply as a holiday where farmers could meet and renew old acquaintances. While this was undoubtedly one of the purposes for holding these affairs, it was hoped that one result of the outing would be the realization on the part of those present of the necessity, and the possibility, if proper measures were taken, of increasing production not only of dairy products, but also of field crops to serve as feed for the herds of this province. Professor Toupin spoke of the probable problems of the post-war years, and warned that "he would hate to be a farmer owning a herd of cows which were only medium or low producers." Calling attention to the Oka herd which has a high average of production, he contended that equally good if not better herds were to be found on many farms and that the results obtained at Oka could be duplicated, by proper methods, by almost anyone.

Premier Godbout, introduced by Mr. J. R. Pelletier, President of the Quebec Ayrshire Breeders' Association, urged those present to realize the importance of their profession in this country's war effort, and added his plea for increased production from Quebec farms. He congratulated the authorities of Oka for the work they are doing in furthering agricultural education in this province and urged on those present the necessity of sending their children to agricultural colleges and schools. He painted a graphic picture of the spreading war clouds and made an urgent plea for the full cooperation of everyone in preventing the conflict from

reaching this continent. In conclusion, he invited the officers of the Association to hold their field day next year at his farm at Frelighsburg.

Father Norbert welcomed the visitors on behalf of the Oka Agricultural College and expressed his gratification at the large attendance.



Some of the crowd at the Oka picnic. The ladies are judging a class of Ayrshires.

Holstein Breeders Meet at l'Assomption

The annual field day of the Holstein Breeders' Association was held at l'Assomption on June 23, and more than 1,000 farmers of the surrounding districts turned out to see the displays and pick up new points on cattle breeding. They heard talks on cattle production, crop production, and learned something of the important role played by the experimental farms in developing Canadian agriculture as a whole. The importance in the war effort of an efficiently organized farm programme was emphasized by the speakers, which included Abbe Godin, President of the Provincial Association, Georges Bouchard, Associate Deputy Minister at Ottawa, J. R. Pelletier, President of the Quebec Cattle Breeders' Association, Gustave Toupin, President of the Quebec Ayrshire Breeders' Association and Raoul Dionne, representing the Provincial Department of Agriculture. The speakers stressed the fact that Canada is serving as a source of supplies to the Empire; production of farm products of all kinds has increased enormously, but this increase must not be allowed to deplete the fertility of our farms. Farm operations must be planned so as to maintain this high level of production without doing permanent damage to farm lands.

The value of R.O.P. work was also emphasized. If we are to play our part in restocking the devastated countries of Europe after the war, we must be prepared with herds of good cattle, and no effort should be spared to weed out of our herds all non-productive animals.

The Mount Victoria Herd is Broken Up

One of the greatest cattle sales of all time was the dispersal of the famous Holstein herd of the late T. B. Macaulay, held at Mount Victoria Farms at Hudson Heights on June 27th. Readers of the *Journal* are familiar with the records and performance of the many fine animals making up this great herd, and we will not take space here to enlarge upon this theme.

Seventy head of cattle—68 adults and 2 calves—brought the record figure of \$130,950.00, an average of \$1,926.00 per head. Many of the animals were bought by breeders from across the line, but almost half will remain in Canada in well established herds all over the country. In all, 33 head, which sold for a total of \$60,000.00 were bought by Canadian breeders.

Top price of the sale was paid by Martin Buth of Michigan, who bought Montvic Bonheur Pietje B for \$6,500.00. A four-months old bull calf went to Tom Dent of Woodstock, Ont. for \$4,500.00 and, with Clark Brown of the same place, he paid \$4075.00 for a two-months old calf. The senior herd sire, Montvic Lochinvar, sold for \$4,400.00 to Mrs. W. S. Kellogg of Derby, Conn. and J. Natwick of Ellicott City, Md. The junior sire, Montvic Rag Apple Ajax, went to Senator Raymond for Raymondville Farm for \$5200.00.

Mr. L. E. Franklin handled the job of auctioneer in his characteristically efficient fashion.

An Important Announcement

At the last session of the Quebec Legislature, a bill of particular interest to farmers became law. The particular portion of the bill to which we refer has to do with the vexed problem of drainage. Under the provisions of the bill the Provincial Drainage Office at Quebec becomes an appeal court to which may come all interested parties in the case of a dispute over drainage.

All interested parties may, within three months, enter an appeal with the Provincial Drainage Office against any decision of a municipal council or of a board of arbitration concerning a drainage system, or may report any refusal or negligence on the part of a municipal council or arbitration board to render a decision on demand relative to a drainage system.

According to Mr. David Clerk, President of the Drainage Office, the object of this bill is to permit anyone affected by the construction of a drainage system (as, for example, someone who will be injured by the decision of a municipality to carry out certain drainage work or, on the other hand, if delay or lack of decision by a municipality should hold up the construction of a needed drainage system) to lodge an appeal with the Provincial Drainage Office.

In a word, the Drainage Office takes over the case of the plaintiff at no cost to him, and spares him the necessity to appealing to a court of law.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CALF CLUB RALLIES

The Boys' and Girls' calf clubs of the district of Beauharnois this year held three joint rallies. This effort will save gasoline and tires and will save the time of the young farmers so that they can help with haying and will also conserve the time of the officer in charge of the work.

The three clubs involved are Huntingdon, Ormstown and Howick. At one of the rallies the boys and girls were working with Ayrshires, at another with Holsteins and with Jerseys at the third.

The first meeting was held on June 20th at Burnside Farm, the home of R. R. Ness and Sons, Howick, where several classes of Ayrshires were provided for the boys and girls. The programme started with a clipping demonstration by Douglas Ness. Several calves were clipped and trimmed in front of the group of 62 boys and girls and a running comment on why this place on the animal should be trimmed, and why another place should not be trimmed was given by Mr. Ness as he worked.

The second item, a questionnaire on "The Care of the Dairy Calf" was somewhat of an innovation, but a very worth-while part of such a meeting. The questions were handed out to the members, each of whom wrote his or her answers, which were then commented on by Prof. A. R. Ness of Macdonald College, who explained what should have been given in answer to each question. After this item Mr. Stephan Boily of the Live Stock Branch at Ottawa addressed the gathering.

Lunch, the third item on the programme, was not the

least important. Picnic lunches brought by the boys and girls were eaten on the beautiful Burnside lawn, and the tea and coffee provided by the firm of R. R. Ness and Sons was much enjoyed.

The afternoon started with a demonstration on judging by Prof. Ness, after which the young people were given a chance to judge two classes, one of cows in milk and one of heifer calves. An interesting demonstration on breeding given by Mr. Douglas Ness was the last item of an interesting programme.

Four daughters of Burnside Blossom Andrietta were paraded together with the daughters of each cow which made a very impressive group that demonstrated Ayrshire type, character and quality and the breeding quality of this grand old foundation cow that had produced over 100,000 pounds of milk and won in her lifetime 42 championships.

Mr. G. C. Vincent is the Federal live stock promoter under whom these calf clubs are organized; he, with the local club leaders, George Collum, Douglas Ness and James Lang make a great team to direct the work of the boys and girls.

The other rallies were held later in the month; on June 25th on the farm of Mr. Angus McNaughton, Ormstown and on June 27th on the farm of Mr. D. M. Rowat. The programme at the other meetings was substantially the same as at the first rally, but the necessity of covering other field days in a different part of the province prevented the attendance of the editors at these last two rallies.

JUDGES NAMED FOR "MERIT AGRICOLE"

The panel of judges named for the annual Merit Agricole competition for 1942 is the same as last year, namely C. A. Fontaine, Oka; Prof. R. Summerby, Macdonald College; L. de G. Fortin, Ste. Anne de la Pocatière; W. Bigué, Ste. Anne de la Pérade. Mr. M. F. Dufour, of the School of Agriculture at Ste. Martine, will be the official photographer and assistant secretary.

A record list of about 250 entrants is expected for this year's competition. At the moment Dorchester County has registered the largest number of entrants, followed by Dorchester, Arthabaska, Lotbinière, Rivière du Loup and Bellechasse in that order.

This will be the eleventh time that the competition has been held in this district (region 3) and in past years a total number of 894 farmers have been entered in the contest. The first competition, in 1892, had 78 contestants and in 1937, the last year in which the contest was in these counties, 172 farmers were entered.

Judging will be finished in time for the winners to be announced at the time of the Merit Agricole day at the Quebec Fair, on September 9th next.

J. A. TELFER TO PROMOTE SHEEP WORK

James A. Telfer, who for several years has been Senior Live Stock Fieldman, Production Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture, stationed at Paris, Ont., has been appointed Assistant Chief, Live Stock, for the Department, with headquarters in Ottawa. He will be in charge of the work of sheep promotion for the Department throughout Canada. He has taken over the position formerly held by the late A. A. MacMillan, who died in January, 1942.

WAR SALE OF CALVES

At the time of the Burnside Invitational Sale, to be held at Burnside Farms, Howick, on August 1st the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association will offer a number of calves for sale, the proceeds to be sent direct to Her Majesty to be used for War Relief. All the calves so sold will be donated by various Ayrshire breeders as their contribution to this very worth-while effort.

OTTAWA FAIR A WAR CASUALTY

The Ottawa Exhibition, which was to have been held under canvas, has been cancelled entirely at the request of the Department of National Defence.

STRIPPINGS

by Gordon W. Geddes

Boy! The weather man certainly turned Fifth Columnist with a vengeance in this district. Praising the old fellow for his good work turned him sour instead of putting him on his best behaviour. We got more rain in two days than we often get in a month. Even then it kept sprinkling for days so that farmers couldn't get on the land to repair the damage to washed-out crops. We were fortunate in that respect because ours were seeded long enough so the roots were strong enough to hold most of them.

Crops weren't the only things washed out. What it did to roads and bridges made more work to get them passable than we expected to be able to spare for them anyway. In our section we had to hunt for rocks to fill a gulley just after I had finished picking forty loads alone. They were dumped in inaccessible places—hence the hunting. It's a lucky thing they weren't still in the field too for it would have been too wet to get them off and the crops would have been destroyed for brooks ran all over the grain. Maybe our Forum group should have rapped wood when we decided last winter that soil erosion was not a serious problem in the district. For that matter, I did get slivers under my finger-nails when I scratched my head while pondering the question.

Anyway we can't lay responsibility for the downpour on the Wartime Prices & Trades Board for Donald Gordon told us definitely that the weather (along

with manpower and some other things) was not under their jurisdiction. Some things he didn't answer so definite. At times one might be pardoned for wondering if he was a politician he slipped around questions so smoothly. He did clarify the matter of the greater rise in rural cost-of-living index than in the urban one.

The removal of ceiling on certain products, if sold by the farmer, means little if those products are 'ceiled' further along the line of processors or handlers or if similar products sold through regular channels are 'ceiled'. Neither does the floor under farm prices help as long as they keep bumping against the ceiling.

But we are not kicking over farm prices, we're only objecting to costs either being ceiled at too high a level or sneaking around the ceiling. We need the posts under the ceiling all the same length so the troubles can't all slide off the high spots and pile up in the low ones (farm price ceilings). The answer to this is to get the same pressure under the farm ceiling as there is under the others, that is, a fully organized agriculture. But an organization might well be called the House That Jack Built for you can't build one without plenty of jack or dough or cash or whatever you call it. And that cash must come from interested parties.

In this respect the decision to affiliate the Quebec Farm Forum Council with the Federation of Agriculture is a move in the right direction to get members and that to assess Forum members a

dollar per family is a move to get the cash. We only hope it won't cause any reduction in Forum members because we must have the money to get results.

However, we don't want to let too much cash go into overhead. We couldn't afford the \$110,000 a year that John L. Lewis and family get from their organizational activities. Still when it is estimated that a percentage such as his total take from present union members would give \$20,000,000 if he could get the U. S. dairy industry on a similar basis you can see that we could raise some without a very big contribution from any individual.

Took a trip over the Experimental Farm at Lennoxville and was pleased to find that some of their policies are aimed in the same general direction as our own. Those farmers who consider such work impractical for the average farmer may be the victims of wrong impressions.

THE QUESTION BOX

Have you any problems that are bothering you? This column is at your disposal. Address your questions to the Editor, Macdonald College, P.Q.

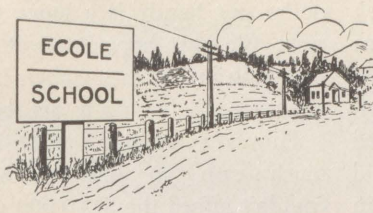
Question: Last fall the binder knotter threw out many loose bundles; the twine band was breaking and the knot and twine stayed in the bill hooks—what is the trouble?—G.S.

Answer: If you have a binder that has been used a great deal, you will probably find that the bill hooks are worn and that a new bill hook is required. Inspect the inside of the jaws and if you find that the twine has cut a groove in the bills, purchase a new bill hook.

If the binder however is relatively young and the jaws of the bill are not worn, some one has adjusted the spring regulating the closing of the jaws. Near the bill hook, there is a metal strap spring which contacts the roller on the back of the upper bill book. The bolt holding this spring is adjustable and it should be slackened to reduce the grab of the bill hook jaws.



This is Sherbrooke during the floods last month. King St. looking East.



LIVING AND LEARNING



COMMON PEOPLE MARCH TOWARD FULLER FREEDOM

This Century Belongs To The Common Man

From a recent address by Vice-President Wallace to the Free World Association dinner in New York

Men and women cannot be really free until they have plenty to eat, and time and ability to read and think and talk things over.

Once taught there is nothing the American can do that the people of China, India and Russia cannot do as well. Everywhere the common people are on the march. Thousands of men are learning to read and write, learning to think together, learning to use tools. These people are learning to think and work together in labor movements, some of which may be extreme or impractical at first, but which eventually will settle down to serve the interests of the common man . . . When the farmers have an opportunity to buy land and to sell the produce through their own organizations, when workers have opportunities to form unions and bargain through them collectively, and when the children of all the people have an opportunity to attend schools which teach the truths of the real world in which they live—when these opportunities are open to everyone then the world moves straight ahead.

The century on which we are entering—the century which will come of this war—can be and must be the century of the common man. No nation will have the God-given right to exploit other nations. Older nations may have the privilege to help younger nations get started on the path to industrialization, but there must not be either military or economic imperialism.

The methods of the nineteenth century will not work in the people's century which is now about to begin . . . Modern science must be released from German slavery. International cartels that serve American greed and the German will to power must go. Cartels in the peace to come must be subjected to international control for the common man, as well as being under adequate control by the respective home governments. Those who write the peace must think of the whole world. There can be no privileged peoples. We ourselves in the United States are no more a master race than the Nazis. If we really believe that we are fighting for a people's peace all the rest becomes easy.

WAR-TIME DAY NURSERIES PLANNED

Heralded as "one of the greatest steps forward in Social Welfare ever taken in Canada", the Dominion-Provincial plan for the establishment of day nurseries in Ontario and Quebec is a move which has significance for education as well. Intended primarily for the children of women working in "war industry" it is admitted that the plan will include children of women in a wide range of occupations and will extend the opportunity of trained supervision and care during working hours to a large section of every community.

While the action is prompted by the needs of war time it may well become a permanent feature of community life to give pre-school children the advantage of skilled supervision without depriving them of their mother's care for longer than is wholesome. Educators have urged the value of this kind of training for many years.

Experience in Great Britain as well as recent experiments in Canada has proved beyond question also the value of providing at least one meal a day of protective foods

to such children. In Great Britain one meal was given at the expense of the State to evacuees and after less than three years, it has been established that pounds and inches beyond average have been added to thousands of them and fewer school days have been lost through illness by those who had this inexpensive addition to their normal diet.

Under this plan it is proposed also to keep school playgrounds and other facilities open for school children throughout the summer vacation and on holidays during the school year. Hot noonday meals will be served to the children both in the nurseries and in the schools according to the present plan.

In Canada the actual arrangements are being left to the provinces and local authorities will be responsible for implementing the plan to suit their own conditions. The number of children to be accommodated at each centre is to be kept small—from 20 to 50 being the size of group favoured.



THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES SECTION

*Devoted to the activities of the Quebec Institutes
and to matters of interest to them*

How the Home-Maker Earns Her Pay Cheque

by M. Elizabeth McCurdy

Home-making has never been classed among the professions, but, getting down to realities, it is one of the most important occupations in the economic life of the country. It can be compared to the hub of a wheel. The spokes are the state of mind of the men and women of the world and their philosophy of life. But the strength of the wheel is in the hub.

Few types of work call for better judgment, knowledge of human nature or greater ability to manage than home-making. To assume that all women are home-makers, simply because they are women, is to take too much for granted. Most women, it is true, are born with a tendency in that direction, but every woman has a great deal to learn. Men and boys go out to receive specific training in their professions or trades, while women and girls, in many cases learn by making mistakes, always an expensive method of education.

A real home-maker, one who knows her job, makes various contributions to the financial set-up of a home. First to be named may be the item of food. No work in the home demands as much attention as food. The buying, preparation, care, and serving of well-arranged and properly balanced meals at a reasonable cost is a task demanding a high grade of intelligence supplemented by all available training.

In the matter of clothing, another important item in home-making, the thrifty home-maker contributes a great deal to the financial resources of the family through judi-

cious buying, home sewing, repairing, cleaning and pressing.

It is difficult to estimate the financial saving over household equipment and supplies. A careful study of family needs, proper care of furniture, prompt repairing of things worn or broken, and above everything else, resistance to the temptation to buy what cannot be paid for in cash, all these are of real financial value in the home.

Then there is the item of family health, always difficult to calculate or budget for. Here again is a matter which is largely in the hands of the home-maker. Good food, chosen with a view to the needs of the body, pure air, sanitary surroundings, a cheerful outlook on life, all help to make and keep a family healthy and to save doctor's bills and hospitalization.

Home-making is more than a profession; it is several professions in one. In her knowledge of food values the home-maker is a chemist and nutrition expert; in handling the family income, she is in a sense a banker; in her arrangement of her house she is an artist. To her husband she is the last word in diplomacy. To her children, until they learn to choose wisely, she is a dictator.

Various ideas present themselves as to the outlook upon life. Perhaps as good a standard as any would be: "What can I put into my job to make it beautiful?" To follow this there must be a design for living, in which every home-maker has the opportunity to paint her own conception of what a home should be and so find a method by which to express herself.



Picnics on the lawn were a feature of the Farm Forum Rally held last month at Macdonald College.

Women in the War

An address by Mrs. Constance R. Dufresne, Brome County President.

Women are responsible for by far the larger share of all the consumer buying in Canada today. Of each dollar spent on consumer goods, eighty-five cents come from a woman's purse. We — you and I — are the ones who are closest to prices of almost everything. We are the ones who realize what is happening to prices. It is, therefore, not only our female prerogative but our duty to advance suggestions and ideas to the Wartime Prices and Trade Board. The means of advancing these ideas is through the regional women's committee, which has offices in the Aldred Building in Montreal. The duties of this committee are to look after your personal interests in this matter of price control. This is, in reality, a two-fold duty carrying your ideas, your opinions, your complaints and your recommendations to the officials of the Board, and carrying the regulations and orders of the Board to you. Letters to the committee should be addressed to: Mrs. J. Leslie Hodges, Chairman, Women's Regional Advisory Committee, Wartime Prices and Trade Board, Aldred Building, Montreal.

Loyal Citizens do not Hoard

The Women's Committee asks consumers to bear in mind that many things required for ordinary day-to-day use have to be imported at the risk of ships being sunk and lives of crews lost. Purchase of these articles beyond normal family requirements is not only unsocial and uneconomical but distinctly unpatriotic. It is equally necessary that there should be no excessive purchasing of articles which are the product of Canada or of the United States except where advice to that effect, as in the case of coal, is officially given.

Buying beyond immediate legitimate and normal requirements can only prove embarrassing to the different controllers and other authorities who are struggling (successfully, in most cases) to maintain adequate supplies of essential goods and materials, and injurious to the efforts which are being made in the interests of ever-increasing war production, to curtail the production and distribution of civilian goods which are not real and pressing necessities.

Salvage

Canada must become paper-conscious, government authorities have declared. This is something we women working for Home and Country can do. Used paper is needed for re-pulping into cardboard to be used for shipping munitions, for making wallboard needed in barracks, and for gaskets and many other things. There is enough paper in one envelope to wad one cartridge. Paper salvage saves labour too, because it takes fewer men to reclaim paper than to manufacture it. For many years the contents of government waste baskets have been salvaged. Now thousands of offices and individuals are following suit. At

present paper must be used sparingly and never burned, but kept for salvage. To help conserve the supply the Wartime Prices and Trade Board is restricting the manufacture of certain paper products.

A campaign is also being waged to salvage rubber. We are asked for fifty millions pounds of rubber, an average of approximately five pounds per person. An old automobile tire gives fifteen pounds of rubber. Let us do our best.

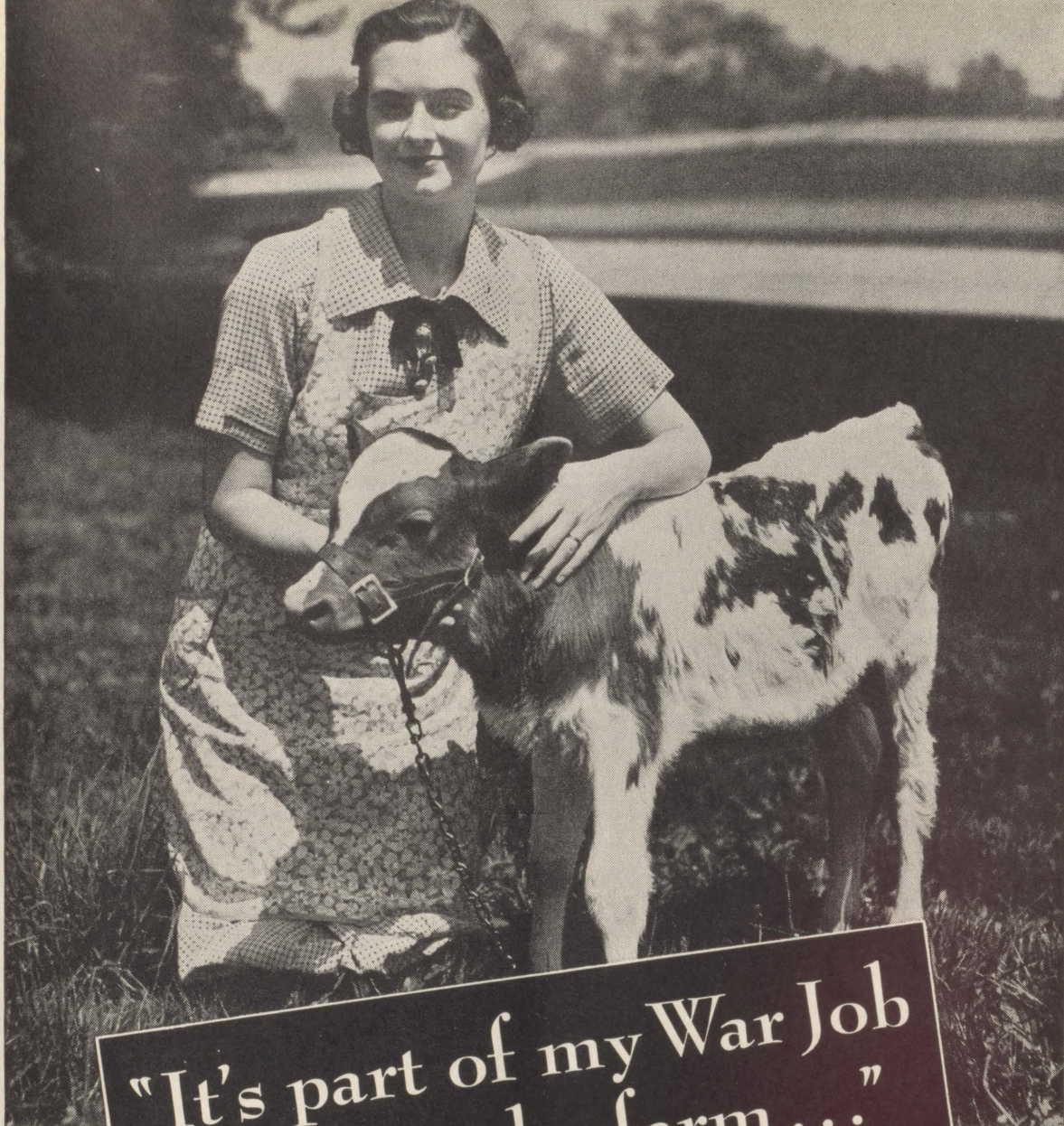
Are we united?

We would not be other than Canadian. This land which we choose as a home for our children and our children's children has been to us a most kindly mother. Perhaps that vision comes more easily to one who has not been bound by inherited local provincial loyalties and is burdened by none of the memories of ancient controversies and misunderstandings. We should hate with a passionate hate the pettiness of partizanship and the things that divide, distract and disunite us. That man, be he French-speaking or English-speaking, who sows discord between us, is an enemy of his country. Are we ready? I hope and pray we are. Today men with many pasts face one future. Is it to be black or bright? We are not nine provinces, but one country in deadly peril. We are not fighting for Britain, we are fighting for ourselves and for mankind — for the future of our children and humanity's dower of happiness. From the very beginning wise men have seen this issue. We are not fighting for Britain, we are fighting *with* Britain. She is saving the souls of men, and so are we. And today a country's greatness is measured by the unity with which she girds her strength to meet the onslaught of evil that would plunge us into the anarchy of hatred. Shall we deny our help? I know that we will not. For it is my faith that in this supreme hour of danger this land, inheriting great traditions, sharing great traditions and creating great traditions, will not rest from its toil, however blood-stained it may be, until darkness yields to the dawn, and light becomes again in very truth the shadow of God.

In closing, I would like to relate a true story of the last hour of a handful of Welsh miners in the fields of France in the last war. Their duty called them to an adventure that meant certain death for most of them. In the grey light of the morning before they set out on their last journey they gathered together in the little company as is their fashion, and sang a verse of a noble Welsh hymn. With the memory of this song on their lips they went forth to face what might come:

*When I tread the verge of Jordan
Bid my anxious fears subside;
Breath of Death and Hell's destruction
Land me safe on Canaan's side.*

In this sign and in none other we, too, shall conquer.



**"It's part of my War Job
here on the farm..."**

"Young animals are mighty important on our farm. Today every little calf raised—every orphan lamb reared—every little pig saved—is a real asset to wartime production. They're needed in our Food for Victory drive."

Timely management is essential for maximum production of livestock—and here, the practical farm woman is making an important wartime contribution. Besides their farming tasks, these women still find time to make the warm quilts, socks and sweaters so much needed. These are some of the ways in which Canada's farm women are doing their war-job, right on the farm. The additional tasks they undertake, the helping hand they lend in increasing the production from their farms are direct war jobs, backing up our Food for Victory drive!

AGRICULTURAL SUPPLIES BOARD

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa

Honourable James G. Gardiner, Minister

There's a War Job on every Canadian Farm

FOOD FOR VICTORY

Q.W.I. NOTES

War Work Prominent

In the reports at the annual County meetings held in May the prominence given to war work was very noticeable in the year's programmes. Much of the money raised in the Branches throughout the Province was spent on comforts for both Canadian men and women serving overseas, other specific causes receiving assistance covering the Russian Relief, Red Cross Work, Queen's Canadian Fund, Mobile Canteen Fund, Spitfire Fund, Seeds for Britain, and bedding necessities for victims in the bombed areas. War Bonds and Savings Certificates were bought and salvage campaigns sponsored by many Branches during the year.

Brownsburg Branch purchased a \$50.00 War Bond during the month, voted \$13.00 for comforts for overseas boys, and sent 3 quilts to the Red Cross.

Several Branches are making leather vests for the Merchant Navy, not easy work but very necessary. Cowansville, Huntingdon, Lachute and Lennoxville Branches have been busy in this work.

Como, Hudson and Hudson Heights devoted the proceeds of a rummage sale, \$45.00, also of a social gathering, to war work. Huntingdon voted \$5.00 to the Red Cross. Ascot Branch voted \$5.00 to the Red Cross Campaign, and Brompton \$25.00. Orford gave \$5.00 to the Red Cross Campaign, and Lennoxville also gave \$5.00. Granby's contribution to the drive was \$5.00. Brompton Road sent 16 knitted articles to the Red Cross, used \$10.40 in filling boxes for boys overseas, and \$4.50 in War Savings Certificates. Orford sent 20 pounds of maple sugar to the Corvete *Louisburg*, and 15 pairs of knitted articles to Red Cross. Granby made 30 articles, and Warden packed a box for an overseas boy.

Agriculture

The interest in agriculture is a very live one in the month of May, and addresses on various phases of the subject were given in many of the meetings. In Gatineau co-operation between the farm and the Government was stressed also the production of bacon, eggs and cheese for Britain. Garden planning, the value of the Experimental Farm, women as farmers, and the care of bees were among the subjects discussed. Cowansville had a paper covering several matters of rural interest, and an exchange of perennials. Ascot members exchanged seeds and slips. Stanstead County decided to continue their activities at the annual County Fair, when the Branches will unite in serving dinners on the Fair Grounds. A committee was appointed to have charge of arrangements. Mr. W. G. Macdougall addressed the county meeting on the importance of production of corn, peas, potatoes and tomatoes. The fact that Canada produces only one fifth of the wool the country needs was pointed out. Huntingdon exchanged seeds and slips. Sherbrooke County is making plans for a School Fair

in the Autumn, and distributed seeds for this purpose in the spring. Brownsburg had a paper on gladioli culture, and in Frontier Branch a talk was given on flower culture. Lakefield exchanged seeds and bulbs, and Lachute had papers on spring plants and vegetables and the control of their insect enemies. Morin Heights had a seed-guessing contest. Mille Isles Branch exchanged seeds and slips. A paper on Agriculture in China was given by Miss Lamb, returned missionary. Principal C. L. Hall gave an address in Upper Lachute on the early history of Argenteuil.

Miss Laura Pepper of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, spoke at Argenteuil County Convention, describing the food situation in Canada, and urging every one to do their part in food production and in curtailing the use of foods needed for overseas. Miss Pepper extended an invitation to the members to visit the kitchen at Ottawa at any time.

Home Economics

Members of the Q.W.I. are interested in the matter of price ceiling. Compton County Institutes heard a talk by a representative of the Regional Advisory Committee in the person of Mrs. A. A. Munster of Sherbrooke. Mrs. Munster urged co-operation with the storekeepers who, she said, are just as anxious as their customers to keep the Board's regulations. This co-operation can be a powerful factor in controlling the cost of living, and can only be done by the women of the country.

"Hoarding", Mrs. Munster said, "is no proof of loyalty. The housewife's best guide in buying for current needs, should be her conscience and her common-sense."

The Branches in Sherbrooke County studied the price ceiling, and distributed record books to the members. Frontier Branch had a paper on sugar conservation, and discussed the food values of milk. Pioneer and Morin Heights discussed hints for house-cleaning.

All Branches in the Province are urged to do canning of surplus fruit and vegetables, to aid in the food problems of next winter. Sugar will be allowed for this purpose on a stated basis during the canning season.

Education

The guest speaker at the monthly meeting of Huntingdon Branch was Miss Dorothy Douglas, returned missionary from China, who gave an address on that country and Japan from first hand knowledge. This Branch has a reading circle of eighteen members, and one hundred and fourteen books have been read. \$5.00 were given in prizes in the school. Como, Hudson and Hudson Heights Branch had an address on the women of Poland by a Polish woman refugee. Farm Forum listening groups have been well attended in Compton County, with helpful discussions afterwards. Argenteuil County provided a scholarship for a pupil from a rural school entering High School.

Brownsburg Branch attended a lantern slide lecture on the Peace River District given by Rev. B. J. Thorpe. Six dollars were voted for prizes by this Branch. Lachute added

fifteen new books to the W.I. Library. Principal C. L. Hall gave an address on the early history of Argenteuil.

Child Welfare and Public Health

Huntingdon Branch is seeking co-operation with the local Council in the matter of street improvement. Argenteuil County had addresses on health matters from several doctors, nurses and other health authorities. Stanbridge East suggested desserts suitable for small children, and Milby Branch provided cod liver oil for undernourished children during the winter months, a follow-up after tests by a Health Clinic. Compton County advised all its schools which have not had health examinations to attend to this matter before the opening of the schools in the autumn.

Perfect Attendance Rewarded

Granby Branch has three members who have a record of perfect attendance for six years each at the W.I. meetings. Another member has just completed a record of five years perfect attendance, her reward being the presentation of an electric boudoir lamp. These records are a challenge to all other members in the Province, and Granby Branch would like to know if they are excelled anywhere in the hundred and more Branches which constitute the Q.W.I.

WOMAN'S DUTY TO HERSELF

The duty which women owe to their homes and families is being constantly pointed out, and those who apparently fail in this respect are often sharply criticized. Few of those who have most to offer in the way of criticism realize that a woman has a duty to herself, and that she cannot fully carry out her responsibilities to others until she has first recognized this duty to her own personality.

There are but few women who have not in them a desire for more than the fulfilling of household tasks. To give expression to this fundamental need merely by going in for pleasure, sports or social engagements brings only a temporary satisfaction, and before long the fact must be again faced that life is more or less empty, especially when the children of the home have grown up and out of its interests.

To prepare for this almost inevitable period in a woman's life it is wise to reserve a certain period of time every day for herself; an hour or more when she can without interruption to follow whatever pursuits she may choose. It may be music, reading, painting, handicrafts, — anything that satisfies her need of self-expression; or she may simply relax, spend the time in quiet thinking which will help to restore her mental balance often sorely tried in busy days, and so secure a right perspective on life with its multiple aspects. It is no crime to even cease thinking and to fall asleep for a time and so give Mother Nature a chance to "knit again the ravelled sleeve of care."

A quiet, pleasant room, into which no intruder comes without invitation makes a background for a restful hour

or two for the busy mistress of the home, and this habit of withdrawal will soon be recognized and respected by the other members of the family, to their own advantage as well as to the woman herself.

COMFORT THE STANDARD OF LIVING

An American statesman recently suggested the possible sacrifices which people may have to make in their "comfortable standards of living" because of the war and its claims. The words conjure up a vision of all that present-day comfort includes, which is more than has ever been the case in the history of mankind, for never before has comfort held as high a place in human life.

Even beauty must take a second place. Chairs grow more and more soft, and their springs more resilient. There are people who practically never sit erect except at meals or doing some kind of necessary work. Rooms bear the name of "lounge", a fitting title for some of them. Soft mattresses and couches are necessities in many homes.

Until the gasoline restrictions began to be felt, it was a question in the minds of some thoughtful people whether or not human beings would not lose the power of walking, cars being called into use for every distance, long or short. Comfort in railway trains, air-conditioned cars, and homes; central heating, so that no one need go to bed or get up in a cold room, all tend to make us forget the exhilaration of a long walk on a cold day, of the toning power of cold water, of doing things against the inclination because they may take some mental and physical muscle.

The effect of all this on a generation or two cannot be calculated. Should the will power of men and women decrease, and they become unwilling to make sacrifices for essential causes, it is hard to say what may happen. It should never be forgotten that comfort does not always make for real success. A certain type of hardship confers a corresponding degree of strength.

GUARDING THE PUBLIC HEALTH

The officers of the Department of Health and Social Welfare of the Province of Quebec are untiring in their efforts to protect the public in every way possible. The consumer buys what is on the market, and it is the responsibility of the Department to see that the articles offered for sale, particularly dairy products, are clean and safe for human consumption.

During the month of April last the following establishments were inspected: 250 bakeries, 1387 groceries, 548 restaurants, 1612 butcher shops, 223 public markets, 41 butter and cheese factories, 290 public dairies, 169 pasteurization plants, 969 dairy farms, 59 waterworks, 158 wells, 224 sewers, 159 schools, 280 hairdressing parlours, 65 public halls, 96 hotels. During the course of the month, 8295 pounds of food were confiscated.

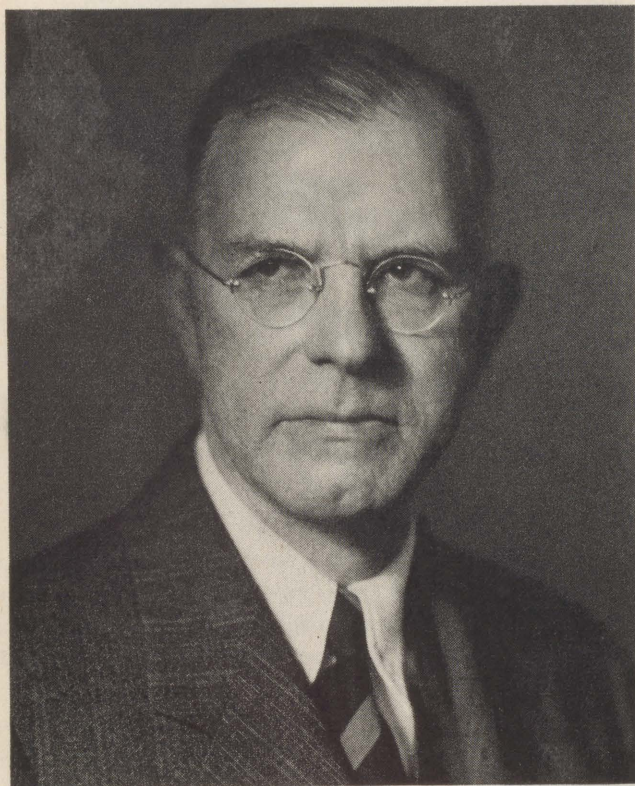


THE COLLEGE PAGE

News of the College — Staff, Students, Graduates

THE MACDONALD CLAN

"Dr. Howard D. Brunt died at his home in Ste. Annes on June 1st after a long illness."



He was our teacher, and fortunate were we who had the privilege of listening to his lectures—learning not only the rudiments of literature but the fundamentals of good living from this great professor.

Those of us who understood him loved him so deeply that the passing years, instead of obliterating our memories of him, have added to our appreciation of his teaching. Many of those others who did not wholly grasp his meaning—those who refused to "have their prejudices rearranged", often, years later, learned from Life itself the very lessons that he emphasized.

He was dynamic; even his bodily gestures pronounced his determination to fight against hypocrisy, snobbery, ignorance, intolerance, superstition and dogmatic creeds. He rarely sat on a chair in the conservative manner but, if tired, he would whisk the chair around and ride it, leaning his chest against the chair back as though holding

a charger in check. And, when emphasizing the important points of his structurally perfect lectures, it was his custom to raise his right hand, clenched, and slowly unfold each finger until the Truth, that he seemed to hold in his palm, was set free.

He always advocated freedom, but always a freedom accompanied by a sense of responsibility—"the privilege of living". One of his favourite sayings was—"Remember, there are some things a gentleman can't do."

He believed in good hard work—"Learn to read, and then read to learn". "You learn by trying, even if you fail." He summed up the idea of getting out of life what you put into it by jokingly repeating "You pays your money and you takes your choice."

Like most truly great men he did not have a just appreciation of his own worth. But his friends always knew that his apparent irony and cynicism camouflaged a tender love of beauty and truth and a gigantic heartache because of "man's inhumanity to man."

He loved Nature—the sea, the hills and gardens. He felt, with Milton, that a good book was "the precious life-blood of a master's spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life." And he loved people.

His most outstanding lectures were those on the Drama, for that to him was Life itself. Over and over again from his vast store of knowledge he interpreted so delightfully "the best that has been thought and felt in the world". The following quotation expresses very concisely his feeling for the subject:

"God conceived the world—that was poetry.

He formed it—that was sculpture.

He coloured it—that was painting.

(He set it in motion—that was music.)

He peopled it with living beings—that was

The grand, divine, eternal drama."

From his extensive reading and his varied experiences he formulated his standard of values and, like Mr. Chips, he succeeded in making his philosophy live on in the hearts of his hundreds of children.

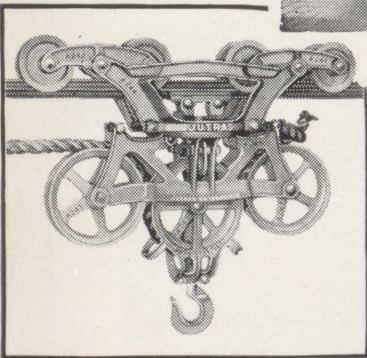
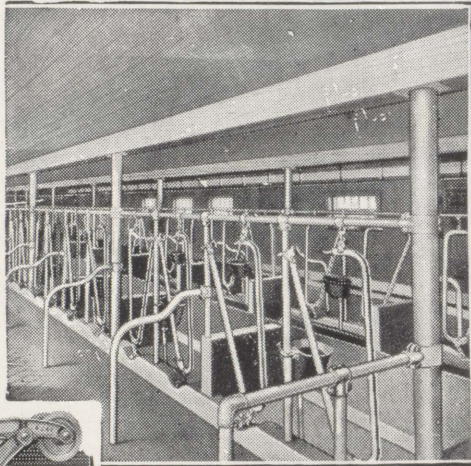
"A little trust that when we die

We reap our sowing. And so, goodbye."



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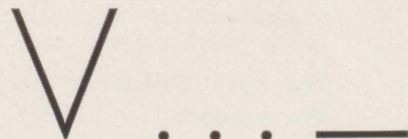
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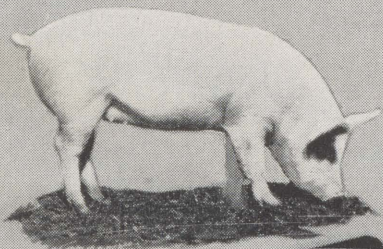
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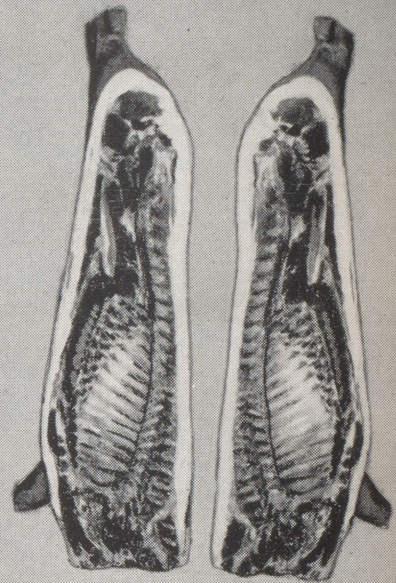
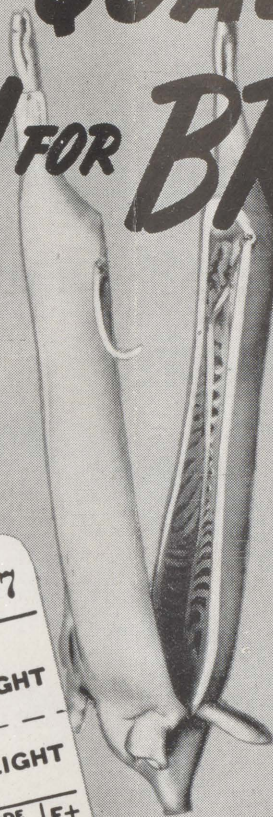
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For further information consult your Provincial Department of Agriculture, Agricultural College, nearest Dominion Experimental Farm or Live Stock Office of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

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